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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/760,367	01/21/2004	Hideyuki Kanayama	70591-016	1379	
7590	03/08/2006		EXAMINER		
McDermott, Will & Emery 600 13th Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20005-3096		DUNWIDDIE, MEGHAN K			
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER	
		2875			

DATE MAILED: 03/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/760,367	KANAYAMA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Meghan K. Dunwiddie	2875	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 November 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) 4,7,16/7,17/4, and 17/7 is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims rejected are 1-3,5,6,8-15,16/2,16/5,16/6,16/10,16/11,16/14,17/1-17/3,17/5,17/6,17/8-17/15, and 18.

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is a Non-Final Rejection in response to the amendment filed on November 2, 2005 by **Kanayama et al.**

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see page 2, filed November 2, 2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-3, 5, 6, 8-15, 16/2, 16/5, 16/6, 16/10, 16/11, 16/14, 16/15, 17/1-17/3, 17/5, 17/6, 17/8-17/15 and 18 under **Kim et al.** (US 2005/0013132) and **Kudo** (US 5610763) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of **Mukawa et al.** (US 6561654), **Masumoto** (US 5649753), and **Kudo** (US 5610763).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1, 2, 8, 10, 13-15, 16/2, 16/10, 16/14, 16/15, 17/1, 17/2, 17/8, 17/10, 17/13-17/15 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Mukawa et al. (US 6561654)**.

4. In reference to Claim 1, **Mukawa et al.** shows an illuminating device comprising:

- A white light source [Figure 1: (5)], and an auxiliary light source emitting [Figure 1: (7)] light having a wavelength component which is considered to be insufficient from the viewpoint of color reproduction in the white light source,
- Wherein the white light source and the auxiliary light source are arranged such that their respective optical axes cross each other [Figure 1: (5 and 7)],
- And light mixing means for mixing light from said white light source and light from said auxiliary light source and emitting the mixed lights is provided at the position where the optical axes cross each other [Figure 1: (17)].

5. In reference to Claim 2, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- Said auxiliary light source has a plurality of solid-state light sources respectively emitting parallel lights arranged therein [Figure 8: (7 and 57)],
- And an optical integrator for preventing the lights respectively emitted from the solid-state light sources from being introduced in a nonuniform state onto an object to be illuminated is provided on the light exit side of said light mixing means [Figure 8: (14, 58, and 59)].

6. In reference to Claim 8, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- A white light source [Figure 1: (5)] comprising a concave reflecting element [Figure 1: (9)], and an auxiliary light source emitting light [Figure 1: (7)] having a wavelength component which is considered to be insufficient from the viewpoint of color reproduction in the white light source,
- Wherein the light emitted from said auxiliary light source is condensed in the vicinity of a light emitting point of said white light source [Figure 1: (5 and 7)].

7. In reference to Claim 10, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- Said auxiliary light source has a plurality of solid-state light sources arranged therein [Figure 8: (7 and 57)],
- And each of the solid-state light sources has a condenser element [Figure 8: (14, 58, and 59)].

8. In reference to Claim 13, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- A first light source emitting nearly parallel lights [Figure 8: (5)],
- An optical member having a plurality of optical elements for respectively introducing the lights emitted from said first light source in particular directions formed therein with predetermined spacing [Figure 8: (10A and 10B)],
- And a second group of light sources arranged among said optical elements and respectively emitting nearly parallel lights in directions parallel to said particular directions [Figure 8: (7 and 57)],

- A white light source being provided as said first light source [Figure 8: (5)],
- And an auxiliary light source emitting light having a wavelength component which is considered to be insufficient from the viewpoint of color reproduction in said white light source being provided as said second group of light sources [Figure 8: (7 and 57)].

9. In reference to Claim 14 and 15, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- Said auxiliary light source has a plurality of solid-state light sources respectively emitting nearly parallel lights arranged therein [Figure 8: (7 and 57)].

10. In reference to Claims 16/2, 16/10, 16/14, and 16/15, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- There are provided as said solid-state light sources solid-state light sources respectively emitting lights having different wavelengths [See column 3 lines 21-23 and column 7 lines 27-30 in reference to Figure 8: (7 and 57)],
- And there is provided means for driving each of the solid-state light sources to selectively emit the light [Figure 8: (55)].

11. In reference to Claims 17/1, 17/2, 17/8, 17/10, 17/13-17/15, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- A projection type video display apparatus that modulates light emitted from an illuminating device using a light valve and projects the modulated light [See Figure 1].

12. In reference to Claim 18, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- A projection type video display apparatus that modulates light emitted from an illuminating device using a light valve and projects the modulated light [See Figure 1].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. Claims 3, 5, 6, 16/5, 16/6, 17/3, 17/5, and 17/6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Mukawa et al.** (US 6561654) in view of **Wichner et al.** (US 6688747).

15. Regarding Claim 3, **Mukawa et al.** shows an illuminating device comprising:

- A white light source [Figure 1: (5)],
- And an auxiliary light source emitting light having a wavelength component which is considered to be insufficient from the viewpoint of color reproduction in the white light source [Figure 1: (7)],
- Wherein used as the auxiliary light source is one emitting only red light in a predetermined wavelength range [See column 3 lines 21-23 in reference to Figure 1: (7)],

- The auxiliary light source is arranged around a light emission area of said white light source [Figure 1: (7)].

16. Regarding Claim 17/3, **Mukawa** et al. shows:

- A projection type video display apparatus that modulates light emitted from an illuminating device using a light valve and projects the modulated light [See Figure 1].

17. **Mukawa** et al. does not show:

- An optical integrator for preventing the lights respectively emitted from the light sources being introduced in a nonuniform state onto an object to be illuminated.

18. **Wichner** et al. teaches:

- An optical integrator for preventing the lights respectively emitted from the light sources being introduced in a nonuniform state onto an object to be illuminated [Figure 13a: (350)].

19. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to provide the illuminating device of **Mukawa** et al. with an optical integrator as taught by **Wichner** et al. for the purpose and advantage of preventing the lights emitted from the light sources from being illuminated in a nonuniform state.

20. Regarding Claims 5 and 6, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- Said auxiliary light source has a plurality of solid-state light sources respectively emitting parallel lights arranged therein [Figure 8: (7 and 57)].

21. Regarding Claims 16/5 and 16/6, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- There are provided as said solid-state light sources solid-state light sources respectively emitting lights having different wavelengths [See column 3 lines 21-23 and column 7 lines 27-30 in reference to Figure 8: (7 and 57)],
- And there is provided means for driving each of the solid-state light sources to selectively emit the light [Figure 8: (55)].

22. Regarding Claims 17/5 and 17/6, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- A projection type video display apparatus that modulates light emitted from an illuminating device using a light valve and projects the modulated light [See Figure 1].

23. **Mukawa et al.** does not show:

- A pair of fly's eye lenses is provided as said optical integrator,
- And each of the solid-state light sources and each of lenses composing the pair of fly's eye lenses correspond to each other.

24. **Wichner et al.** teaches:

- A pair of fly's eye lenses is provided as said optical integrator [Figure 13a: (350 and 352)],
- And each of the solid-state light sources and each of lenses composing the pair of fly's eye lenses correspond to each other [Figure 13a: (144, 350, and 352)].

25. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to provide the illuminating device of **Mukawa et al.** with a pair of fly's eye lenses as the optical integrator as taught by **Wichner et al.** for the purpose and advantage of redistributing the light emitted from the light sources into a uniform state.

26. Claims 9, 11, 16/11, 17/9, and 17/11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Mukawa et al.** (US 6561654) in view of **Kudo** (US 5610763).

27. Regarding Claim 9, **Mukawa et al.** shows an illuminating device comprising:

- A white light source [Figure 1: (5)], and an auxiliary light source [Figure 1: (7)] emitting light having a wavelength component which is considered to be insufficient from the viewpoint of color reproduction in the white light source,
- Wherein light emitted from said white light source is condensed at a predetermined position, and the light emitted from the auxiliary light source is also condensed at said predetermined position [Figure 1: (13 and 14)].

28. Regarding Claim 11, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- Said auxiliary light source has a plurality of solid-state light sources arranged therein [Figure 8: (7 and 57)],
- And each of the solid-state light sources has a condenser element [Figure 8: (14 and 58)].

29. Regarding Claims 16/11, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- There are provided as said solid-state light sources solid-state light sources respectively emitting lights having different wavelengths [See column 3 lines 21-23 and column 7 lines 27-30 in reference to Figure 8: (7 and 57)],
- And there is provided means for driving each of the solid-state light sources to selectively emit the light [Figure 8: (55)].

30. Regarding Claims 17/9 and 17/11, **Mukawa et al.** shows:

- A projection type video display apparatus that modulates light emitted from an illuminating device using a light valve and projects the modulated light [See Figure 1].

31. **Mukawa et al.** does not show:

- A light incidence surface of a rod prism which is an optical integrator is located at the predetermined position.

32. **Kudo** teaches:

- A light incidence surface of a rod prism which is an optical integrator is located at the predetermined position [Figure 7: (40)].

33. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to provide the illuminating device of **Mukawa** et al. with a light incidence surface of a rod prism as an optical integrator located at the predetermined position as taught by **Kudo** for the purpose and advantage of concentrating the light emitted from the white light source and the auxiliary light source.

34. Claims 12 and 17/12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Masumoto** (US 5649753) in view of **Mukawa** et al. (6561654).

35. Regarding Claim 12, **Masumoto** shows:

- A first light source and a second light source respectively emitting nearly parallel lights [Figure 1: (1A and 2A)],
- And an optical member having a first optical element for introducing the light emitted from said first light source in a particular direction [Figure 1: (11)] and a second optical element for introducing the light emitted from the second light source in a direction parallel to said particular direction alternately arranged therein [Figure 1: (12)].

36. Regarding Claim 17/12, **Masumoto** shows:

- A projection type video display apparatus that modulates light emitted from an illuminating device using a light valve and projects the modulated light [See Figure 1].

37. **Masumoto** does not show:

- A white light source being provided as said first light source,
- And an auxiliary light source emitting light having a wavelength component which is considered to be insufficient from the viewpoint of color reproduction in said white light source being provided as said second light source.

38. **Mukawa** et al. teaches:

- A white light source being provided as said first light source,
- And an auxiliary light source emitting light having a wavelength component which is considered to be insufficient from the viewpoint of color reproduction in said white light source being provided as said second light source.

39. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to provide the illuminating device of **Masumoto** with a white light source as the first light source and an auxiliary light source as taught by **Mukawa** et al. for the purpose and advantage of strengthening the emission spectrum of the main light source

with the auxiliary light source so that the light emitted from the light source is efficiently used and so that a bright image is displayed with high color reproducibility.

Allowable Subject Matter

40. Claim 4, 7, 16/7, 17/4, and 17/7 are allowed.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Meghan K. Dunwiddie whose telephone number is (571)272-8543. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8 am-4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on (571)272-2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MKD


Stephen Husar
Primary Examiner